

surface of the basin 31 except an upper inner edge of the basin. The antibacterial agent is dispersed in the other part of the glazed layer 40. A surface of the parts of the glazed layer 39 containing no antibacterial agent serves as a treated surface.

5 A layer 41 comprising the stain resistant agent is formed on the treated surface in the same manner as in the aforesaid test example 1.

The flush toilet 30 constructed as described above can achieve the same effect as the flush toilet 10 in the first embodiment.

10 Third embodiment:

FIGS. 18 and 19 show a third embodiment in which the ceramic product is a flush water urinal 50 for men.

The urinal 50 includes an upper water injection section 51 and a lower basin 52 formed integrally with the water injection section.

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The water injection section 51 includes a water-supply chamber 54 connected via a spud 53 to a water-supply pipe (not shown) and a water-injection chamber 55 communicating with the water-supply chamber 54 as shown in FIG. 19. The water-injection chamber 55 communicates with the basin 52 via a number of water-injection holes 56 formed at predetermined intervals.

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The basin 52 has a rim 57 formed on right and left and lower front edges thereof. The rim 57 has a water passage 58 through which wash water is fed. The water injection section 51 is formed with a water passage 59 communicating with the water-supply chamber 54. The water passage 59 also communicates with the water passage 58. The underside of the rim 57 also has a number of water-jet holes 56 formed at predetermined intervals.

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Wash water supplied from the water-supply pipe is injected via the water-supply chamber 54 and the water-injection chamber 55 of the water-injection section 51 from the water-jet holes 56 toward the inner surface of the basin 52, so that the inner surface of the basin 52 is washed.

In the urinal 50, glazed layers 62 and 63 are formed on a ceramic base 61 thereof except the rear thereof as shown by hatching in FIG. 18. The antibacterial agent is not dispersed in parts of the glazed layer 62 formed on the upper inner surface of the basin 52 located beneath the water-jet hole 56, formed on right and left ends of the inner surface of the basin 52, and formed on the front lower end of the basin 52. The antibacterial agent is dispersed in the other part of the glazed layer 62. The antibacterial agent contains silver or silver compound, zinc, copper or a compound of these materials, or a predetermined carrier carrying these materials as well known in the art. In the flush water urinal 50, the surface of the parts of the glazed layer 62 containing no antibacterial agent serves as a treated surface. A layer 64 comprising the stain resistant agent is formed on the treated surface in the same manner as in the aforesaid test example 1.

The flush toilet 50 constructed as described above can achieve the same effect as the flush toilet 10 in the first embodiment. Fourth embodiment:

FIGS. 20 and 21 show a fourth embodiment in which the ceramic product is a water basin 71. The water basin 71 is incorporated with a base cabinet 70, both constituting a washing stand.

The water basin 71 has a generally horizontal flat surface

73 formed around a basin surface 72 and a vertical surface 74 standing at the rear of the flat surface 73. A handle 75 and a faucet 76 are provided on a part of the flat surface 73 at the vertical surface 74 side.

5           Glazed layers 78 and 79 are formed on a ceramic base 77 of the water basin 71. The antibacterial agent is not dispersed in parts of the glazed layer 78 formed on the flat surface 73 and the vertical surface 74. The antibacterial agent is dispersed in the other part of the glazed layer 79 including the basin surface  
10 72. In the water basin 71, the surface of the glazed layer 78 containing no antibacterial agent serves as a treated surface. A layer 80 comprising the stain resistant agent is formed on the treated surface in the same manner as in the aforesaid test example 1.

15           The water basin 71 constructed as described above can achieve the same effect as the flush toilet 10 in the first embodiment. Fifth embodiment:

          In a fifth embodiment, the stain resistance treatment is applied to the treated surface of a Western style flush toilet  
20 which has already been used such that stain such as silicic acid has adhered to the surface thereof.

          First, a preparatory work including removal of a toilet seat from a toilet unit is made and thereafter, a dyeing agent is sprayed onto the treated surface similar to that in the first embodiment  
25 so that stain due to silicic acid is confirmed. Subsequently, a pretreatment step for reproducing a hydroxyl group on the treated surface is carried out. The pretreatment step includes a first step in which an acidic liquid comprising an aqueous solution